S/186/61/003/003/004/018
E071/E435

The chlorine saturated solution was left standing for some hours and extracted. Potassium dichromate was added to similarly heated solutions in an amount of 3.6 mg per ml of the solution. Chromium was noticeably extracted by the solvents used. On contact with the solvents, dichromate was undergoing reduction probably due to the presence of peroxide compounds. Measurements of the electron potential were done according to the method described by D.M.Ziv and G.S.Sinitsyna (Ref.33: Tr.Rad.inst., 8, 127 (1958)). As a reference, a standard quinhydrone electrode was used. An 0.01 M potassium permanganate solution in 2 M potassium chloride was used on the anode. A gold disc was used as the cathode. The cell was polarized with a current from an external source. In some cases (in 5 M HNO_3 and HCl in the presence of oxidants) the method of external electrolysis with separation of cathodic and anodic space was used. All the results quoted are the mean values of 2 - 6 determinations. The reproducibility of the extraction experiments was 12%. The accuracy of determination of the electrode potentials was $\pm$ 0.005 V, by external electrolysis 0.01 V. The experimental results are

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given in the form of graphs. Electrode potentials φ of polonium in hydrochloric acid media are plotted in Fig.1 (A, imp/min vs φ,V). The dependence of the electrode potentials (φ,V) on the concentration of hydrochloric acid is plotted in Fig.2. Plots are also included giving results on: extraction of polonium with ether and TBPh from hydrochloric acid solutions; electrode potentials of polonium in nitric acid solutions; the dependence of the electrode potential on the concentration of nitric acid; the extraction with ether and TBPh from nitric acid solutions; the dependence of the potential of anodic precipitation of polonium on the concentration or nitric acid. On the basis of experimental results it is concluded that: 1) In hydrochloric acid solutions in the presence of hydrogen peroxide and sulphur dioxide, polonium is reduced to the divalent state and in the presence of chlorine it is oxidized to the hexavalent state. 2) From hydrochloric acid media diethyl ether extracts only hexavalent polonium which is present in the form of acidocomplexes. TBPh extracts polonium in tetravalent state as well as in the reduced (divalent) state. 3) It was proved that in nitric acid media, reducing agents transfer

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polonium into a lower valency state only up to a certain concentration of nitric acid (1.5 to 2.5 M). At higher nitric acid concentrations, oxidation of polonium to the hexavalent state was observed during oxidizing-reducing processes taking place in the solution. In nitric acid solutions, polonium is disproportionate in all valency states. 4) It was found that TBPh does not extract hexavalent polonium from nitric acid solutions, removing only polonium in lower valency states. 5) It was established that from nitric acid media, diethylether extracts only hexavalent polonium, present in an acidocomplex form and does not extract polonium in reduced states. 6) It is shown that oxidation of polonium with a mixture of nitric acid and potassium dichromate, transfers polonium into the state of (PoO_4^{2-}) which separates only on the anode and is not extracted with ether or tributylphosphate. There are 9 figures and 35 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 27 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English language publications read as follows: K.W.Bagnall, Chemistry of rare radioelements, London (1957); H.Irving, D.N.Edgington, J.Inorg.Nucl.Chem., 10, 3/4, 306 (1959);

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S/186/61/003/003/004/018
E071/E435

Extraction of Polonium ...

K.W.Bagnall, D.S.Robertson, J.Chem.Soc., 509 (1957);
K.W.Bagnall, D.S.Robertson, M.A.A.Steward, J.Chem.Soc.,3633 (1958).

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1960

Card 6/7

S/186/61/003/005/021/022
E040/E485

AUTHORS: Starik, I.Ye., Ampelogova, N.I.

TITLE: Comments on R.Tauber and T.Schönfeld's article "On the adsorption of polonium on cellulose and glass" published in J. Chromatography, v.4, no.3, 1960, 222

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.3, no.5, 1961, 640-641

TEXT: From their study of polonium adsorption on cellulose and glass from solution containing lanthanum nitrate and maintained in the range of pH = 1 to 6, Tauber and Schönfeld concluded that the presence of lanthanum nitrate has an appreciable effect on the adsorption of polonium, reducing it in some cases and increasing in others. The final conclusion was that at pH $\geq$ 1.5, the polonium adsorbed on such surfaces is in the form of radiocolloids and not as ions. The present authors disagree with the above conclusions and suggest that the results of their previous investigations of the form in which polonium exists at various pH values and also those of investigations of the lanthanum adsorption by glass and cellulose and its variation with the pH of the medium, point to a different mechanism of polonium adsorption

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Comments on R.Tauber and ...

by cellulose and glass in the presence of lanthanum nitrate. It is formulated that at pH = 4, polonium cations are easily adsorbed by impurities, especially on colloidal silica particles invariably present in association with glass surfaces. An addition of lanthanum nitrate leads, under these conditions, to a redistribution of polonium cations between the glass and impurities and, perhaps, to a partial coagulation of silica particles (together with polonium adsorbed to them) and their deposition on the glass surface. The adsorption of polonium on cellulose is explained as follows: at pH $\leqslant$ 2.8 platinum exists mainly in anionic form and its adsorption is consequently rather insignificant. The adsorption of lanthanum under these conditions is also low and because of this a considerable lanthanum concentration is required in order to produce a noticeable effect on polonium adsorption. At pH $\geqslant$ 2.8, the adsorption of lanthanum rises significantly and hence even a low concentration of La exerts a considerable influence on the adsorption of polonium which, in this pH range exists as cations and, consequently, an increase of the positive charge on the cellulose surface due to adsorbed La ions leads to a reduction in

STARIK, I.Ye.; KUZNETSOV, B.S.; AMPELOGOVA, N.I.

Adsorption of polonium by glass and paper filters in the presence of salts. Radiokhimiia 5 no.3:304-311 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Polonium) (Adsorption)

AMPELOGOVA, N.I.

Problem of the behavior of polonium in the process of its extraction with dibutylphosphoric acid. Radiokhimiia 5 no.5:562-574 '63.

Behavior of polonium during its extraction from perchlorate solutions. 626-628 (MIRA 17:3)

L 55072-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pc-L IJP(c) JD/EM
ACCESSION NR: AP5017995 UR/0186/64/006/005/0519/0524

AUTHOR: Starik, I. Ye. (Deceased) Ampelogova, N. I.; Kuznetsov, B. S.

TITLE: Hydrolysis of polonium in perchloric acid solutions

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 519-524

TOPIC TAGS: hydrolysis, polonium, perchloric acid, solution property

Abstract: The constants of the complex formation of Po^{+4} with acetylacetone were determined in an investigation of the extraction of polonium by solutions of acetylacetone in benzene from mixed solutions of $HClO_4$ + $NaClO_4$ (ionic strength 0.1, pH of the aqueous phase from 1.0 to 2.1). Variation of the polonium concentration in the working solutions from $2 \cdot 10^{-13}$ to $7 \cdot 10^{-12}$ gram atom per liter did not influence the value of the distribution coefficient. The constants of formation of a number of mixed hydroxoacetylacetonate complexes of polonium were determined. The constants of formation of the hydroxo-complexes $[PoOH]^{+3}$, $[Po(OH)_2]^{+2}$, $[Po(OH)_3]^{+}$, and $[Po(OH)_4]^{0}$ were $(5 \pm 2) \cdot 10^{12}$, $(2.5 \pm 1) \cdot 10^{25}$, $(2.2 \pm 2) \cdot 10^{38}$, and $(2.5 \pm 1) \cdot 10^{50}$, respectively. The constants of the successive reactions of hydrolysis of Po at an ionic strength of the solution equal to 0.1 were cal-

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L 55072-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017995

culated: $K_1 = 0.08$, $K_2 = 8.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$, $K_3 = 8.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$, $K_4 = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$.
The percent contents of the various hydrolysis products of polonium were calculated and plotted as a function of the solution pH.
Orig. art. has 13 formulas, 6 graphs, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 009 JPRS

Card 2/2

L [illegible] EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pc-4 IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5017996 UR/0186/64/006/005/0524/0527

AUTHOR: Starik, I. Ye. (Deceased); Ampelogova, N. I.; Kuznetsov, B. S.

TITLE: Complex-formation of polonium with the chloride ion in aqueous and aqueous-acetone solutions

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 524-527

TOPIC TAGS: polonium, ion exchange, chloride, aqueous solution

Abstract: Ion exchange on a cation exchange resin (Dowex 50 x 12, 100-200 mesh, in the H^+ form) was successfully used to determine the instability constants of chloride complexes of polonium in solutions of HCl + $HClO_4$ (hydrogen ion concentration constant and equal to 1M). The constants of the formation of chloride complexes of polonium $[PoCl_i]^{(4-i)+}$, where i = 1,2,..., 6, were calculated in aqueous solutions at an ionic strength of 1 and in aqueous-acetone solutions. The strength of polonium complexes with the chloride ion was found to increase in the presence of acetone, the strength increasing especially greatly for the higher complexes (i = 5-6). This effect is explained by a mechanism of bonding of water by the acetone, shifting the complex-forming equilibrium to the right, whereas acetone is not a strong enough complex former with polonium to compete with the chloride ion.

Card 1/2

L 55073-65

ACCESSION NR: AP3017996

Orig. art. has 1 graph and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jul63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 003 JPRS

Card 2/2

L 55334-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWA(…)/EWP(t)/EWA(c) Pr-4/Ps-4 … IJP(c) … JD/JW/JG, RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5015390 UR/0000/65/000/000/0123/0127
541.183.5:546.794

AUTHOR: Starik, I. Ye. (Deceased); Ampelogova, N. I.

TITLE: Adsorption of polonium by polytetrafluoroethylene

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Soosazhdeniye i adsorbtsiya radioaktivnykh elementov (Coprecipitation and adsorption of radioactive elements). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 123-127

TOPIC TAGS: polonium adsorption, polytetrafluoroethylene, ion exchange resin, polonium extraction, tributyl phosphate, polonium perchlorate

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the adsorption of polonium on polytetrafluoroethylene and its extraction with a 10% solution of tributyl phosphate (TBP) in benzene from hydrochloric, nitric, and perchloric acid solutions. In addition, the effect of the presence of salts (KCl, NH_4Cl) on the adsorption of Po from HCl solutions is studied. Particular attention is given to the methods of preparing the active solutions and to the effect of this factor on the adsorption and extraction of Po. It was shown that the adsorption of Po is a function of the state of this element in the solution and increases markedly when hydroxy

L 55334-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5015390

complexes of polonium $[Po(OH)_xCl_{4-x}]^0$, appear in the solution. Chloride, nitrate, and perchlorate complexes of Po are only slightly adsorbed by polytetrafluoroethylene. The presence of neutral salts has a desalting effect on the adsorption of polonium in the form of hydroxy complexes and decreases the adsorption of the chloride complexes of Po. The formation of polonium perchlorate $Po(ClO_4)_4$ is very likely at a concentration of $HClO_4 \geq 2.5$ M. The presence of these neutral complexes, readily extractable by tributyl phosphate, accounts for the high percentages of extraction of Po from perchloric acid solutions. In nitric acid solutions, the proportion of neutral complex is small, and for this reason the extraction is low. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 28Dec62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 001

JD

Card 2/2

STARIK, I.Ye. [deceased]; KUZNETSOV, B.S.; AMPELOGOVA, N.T.

Behavior of polonium in ketones and mixed aqueous acetone solutions. Radiokhimiia 7 no.2:196-199 '65.

Effect of ketones on the behavior of polonium in hydrochloric acid solutions. Ibid.:199-203

(MIRA 18:6)

STARIK, I.Ye. [deceased]; APPELOGOVA, N.I.

Extraction method of studying polonium complex formation with chlorine and perchlorate ions. Radiokhimiia 7 no.6:658-663 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

AMPER, A. M.

N/5
613.67
.A5

Elektrodinamika (Electrodynamics) Redaktsiya, stat'i i primechaniya Ya. G. Dorfmana. Leningrad, Akademkniga, 1954.

492 p. (Akademiya Nauk SSR. Klassiki Nauki)

Includes bibliographical material.

AKPILOC, M.

Morskie porty v 1-m polgodii 1934 g. [Sea ports in the first half-year of 1934]. (Vodnyi transport, 1934, no. 10, p. 14-15). DLC: HE561.R8

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

ALEKSEYEV, A., PESHKOV, A.

Cattle

Fattening cattle in the meadow. Kolkh. proizv. 12 No. 4 (1952)

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 1953, Uncl.

AMPILOGOV, A.V., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Economic aspects of raising beef cattle in the Southeast. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 7 no.4:22-23 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Volga Valley--Beef cattle)

AMPILOGOV, I.F.

Role of young tectonic movements in the formation of manganese deposits on the eastern slope of the Urals. Sov.geol. no.54:189-195 '56. (MLRA 10:9)
(Ural Mountains--Manganese ores) (Geology, Structural)

AMPILOGOV, I.F., inzh.; GREBINCHENKO, L.S., inzh.; RIVLIN, V.M., inzh.

Underground drainage of an inclined shaft during sinking in water-bearing sand. Shakht. stroi. 9 no.2:25-27 F '65. (MIRA18:4)

1. Trest Nikopol'marganets (for Ampilogov, Grebinchenko). 2. TsNII-Gorosusheniye (for Rivlin).

AMPILOGOV, I.P., gornyy inzhener; KVASHNIN, Ye.D., gornyy inzhener.

Theory and practice of ring timbering. Gor. zhur. no.5:54-57 My '57.
(Mine timbering--Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 10:6)

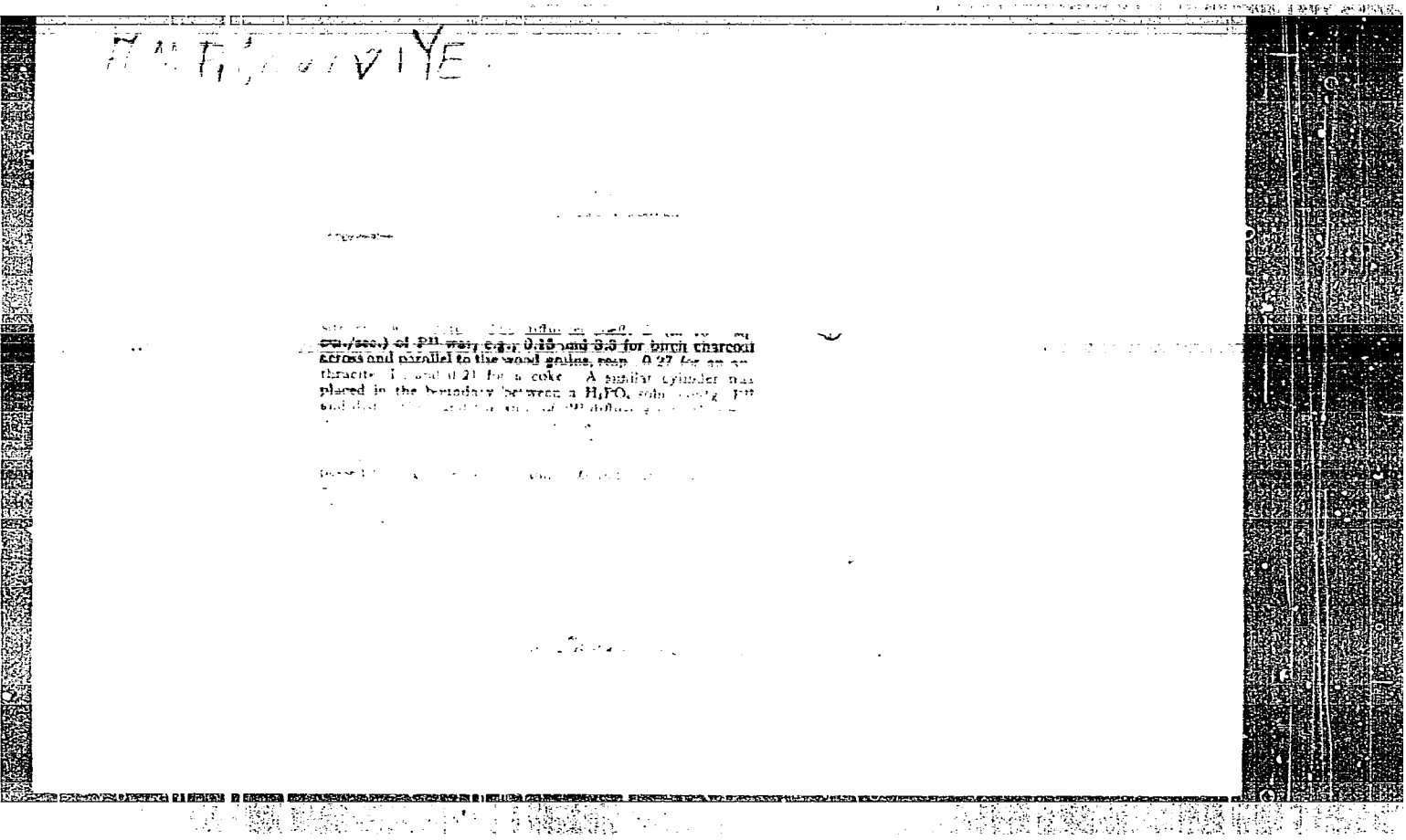
AMPILOGOV, I.F., gornyy inzh.

Draining of fine-grained quicksands at the Grushevka Mine. Gor. zhur. no. 1:39-41 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Grushevskiy rudnik Tresta Nikopol'-Marganets.
(Dnepropetrovsk Province--Mine drainage)

ANDERSON, IVE.

The role of hydrodynamic [illegible] in the adsorption of acetic acid from aqueous solutions by active carbons [illegible]



AMPILOGOV, I. Ye.

AMPILOGOV, I. Ye. - "Investigation of the Kinetics of Sorption of Acetic and Butyric Acids on Active Carbons From a Stream of Aqueous Solutions." Sub 26 Jun 52, Inst of Physical Chemistry, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

AUTHORS: Ampilogov, I. Ye., Kharin, A. N., Kurochkina, I. S. 76-1-21/32

TITLE: Investigation of the Longitudinal Displacement in the Flow of Solutions Through a Non-Sorbing Charge (Issledovaniye prodol'nogo perenosa pri dvizhenii rastvorov cherez nesorbiruyushchuyu shikhtu)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 1, pp. 141-145 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Here, a longitudinal displacement on a non-sorbing (glass) charge with different grain diameters and different velocities on the occasion of supplying aqueous solutions of some substances was investigated. For this investigation a method was worked out, and coefficients of the longitudinal displacement of the aqueous solutions of acetic acid and oleic acid on occasion of different velocities of supplying the solutions and different diameters of the glass-charge grains were determined. From the diagram obtained it is to be seen that on occasion of the lacking of a charge a washing out of the front between solutions and solvent takes place. Consequently, also a longitudinal displacement occurs caused by the fact that the current of the liquid in the dynamic tube is laminar. At identical velocities of supplying the solution the longitudinal displacement decreases according to the decrease of the grain diameter on the charge. For every grain diameter of the charge a cer-

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76-1-21/22

Investigation of the Longitudinal Displacement in the Flow of Solutions Through a Non-Sorbing Charge

grain velocity exists, in the case of which no noticeable longitudinal displacement is to be observed. The coefficients of the longitudinal displacement in the case of acetic acid and oleic acid are equal. The general relation between the coefficients of the longitudinal displacement D* in cm²/sec, the grain diameter d in cm and the velocity α' in cm/sec is expressed by a formula, which, however, does not apply in the case of very small velocities (because it does not transform into the molecular diffusion coefficient): $D^* = (0{,}079 + 1{,}4\,d)\,\alpha' + 0{,}0056\text{-}0{,}0029$. It is shown that the D*-values found according to this equation coincide with those obtained by the experiments, and that the above-mentioned equation expresses well the relation between the coefficient of the longitudinal displacement and the linear velocity when acetic- and oleic acid is supplied to the glass-charge with grains of different diameter. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references, all of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

76-1-21/32

Investigation of the Longitudinal Displacement in the Flow of Solutions Through a Non-Sorbing Charge

ASSOCIATION: Pedagogical Institute, Krasnodar. Radiotechnical Institute, Taganrog (Krasnodarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut. Taganrogskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

76-32-2-16/38

AUTHORS: Kharin, A. N. , Ampilogov, I. Ye.

TITLE: A Comparative Evaluation of the Part Played by Kinetic Factors in the Dynamics of Adsorption of Acetic- and Butyric Acid From Their Aqueous Solutions on a Charcoal Bed (Sravnitel'naya otsenka roli kineticheskikh faktorov v dinamike adsorbtsii uksusnoy i maslyanoy kislot iz vodnykh rastvorov na ugol'noy shikhte)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 2, pp. 341-348 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An evaluation of the relative part of internal, external and longitudinal transport in the dynamic adsorption of acetic- and butyric acid from aqueous solutions on two charcoal sorts of different granulation at various flow velocities was carried out. According to O. M. Todes and Ya. M. Bikson β denotes the effective kinetic coefficient which depends on the kinetic coefficient of the external transport β' and that of internal transport β'', and in dynamic adsorption addi-

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A Comparative Evaluation of the Part Played by Kinetic Factors in the Dynamics of Adsorption of Acetic- and Butyric Acid From Their Aqueous Solutions on a Charcoal Bed

tionally depends on the ratio D^*/α'^2. α' denotes the specific velocity of flow computed for the free layer cross-section. D^* denotes the so-called effective coefficient for longitudinal transport, which depends on the heterogeneity of the layer packing, the convection mixture and the velocity of molecular diffusion along the layer. It is shown that between the averaged kinetic coefficients obtained by means of dynamic experiments and those obtained by kinetic experiments did show no essential differences. Therefore β values from both experiments were used here. From the fact that the averaged effective coefficients β of butyric acid, obtained by kinetic and dynamic experiments, at the same velocities of flow, the same concentrations of the solutions transported on the same types of charcoal of the same granulation, were very close or equal to each other, it is concluded that the part played by longitudinal transport, as a kinetic factor in the adsorption of the charcoal layer from the flow is not great. This is confirmed by a comparison of the parts played by all three kinetic factors. The relative part played by the external and internal transport is essentially greater

A Comparative Evaluation of the Part Played by Kinetic Factors in the Dynamics of Adsorption of Acetic- and Butyric Acid From Their Aqueous Solutions on a Charcoal Bed

than that of longitudinal transport. It is shown that in the adsorption of butyric acid from solutions of constant concentrations (10 mMol/liter) the external transport plays the main part in all sorts of charcoal and in all ranges of α'- and d values investigated ($1/\beta' \gg 1/\beta''$). Only at a velocity of α = 8 cm/min (α' = 0,290 cm/sec) with the solid charcoal Nr 9 the part of internal transport ($1/\beta'$: $1/\beta''$ = = 56,4 : 42,4) becomes measurable. In the case of the adsorption of acetic acid on a birch-charcoal from solutions of small concentrations (7 mMol/liter) the external transport plays a main part as well. Already at α = 3 cm/min and grains of a d =0,325 cm , and with α = 8 cm/min and grains of a d = 0,25 cm, however, the amount of internal transport becomes measurable with that of external transport. With a further increase of the velocity of flow (or an increase of the grain-diameter of the charcoal) the part played by internal transport becomes dominating. With great concentration of

A Comparative Evaluation of the Part Played by Kinetic Factors in the Dynamics of Adsorption of Acetic- and Butyric Acid From Their Aqueous Solutions on a Charcoal Bed

acetic acid (30 mMol/liter) the adsorption velocity mainly depends on the internal transport. With more dense (more solid) charcoal Nr 9 (anthracite) internal diffusion takes place slower than in the case of birch charcoal (β" is smaller). Therefore its limiting influence in anthracite is relatively greater than in the case of the adsorption of acids on birch charcoal on comparable conditions. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 11 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Taganrogskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut. Krasnodarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Institute for Radiotechnical Engineering, Taganrog. Pedagogic Institute, Krasnodar)

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1956

: 1. Acetic acid--Adsorption 2. Butyric acid--Adsorption
3. Charcoal--Adsorptive properties 4. Adsorption--Analysis

STOYANOVSKIY, I.M.; AMPILOGOV, I.Ye.

Relative role of kinetic factors in the dynamics of iodine adsorption from aqueous solutions of halides. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.2:287-294 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Krasnodarskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni 15-letiya Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi.
(Iodine) (Adsorption) (Halides)

AMPILOGOV, I.Ye.

Dependence of the pre-exponent factor in the equation for activated diffusion on the activation energy of internal diffusion of dissolved substances in active carbon grains. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.5:1350-1353 My '64.

1. Krasnodarskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni 15-letiya Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi. Submitted July 14, 1963.

AMPLEVSKAYA, S. V.

20833. Amplevskaya, S. V. Nekotryye dannyye po udel'nomu soprotivleniyu poch v na perelogakh. Sots. sel. khoz-vu Uzbekistana, 1949, No. 1, s. 60-62.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

AMPLEVSKAYA, S. V.

AMPLEVSKAYA, S. V. --"A Study of Methods of Determining the Specific Resistance of Soil in Working with a Plow." Min Higher Education USSR. Tashkent, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

So.: Krizhnaya Litopis', No 7, 1956.

AMPLEVSKAYA, S.V.; AKHMEDZHANOV, M.A.

Specific resistance of soils in the Golodnaya Steppe. Mat. po proizv. sil. Uzb. no.15:101-105 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti Uzbekskoy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

(Golodnaya Steppe—Soil mechanics)

PLATONOV, V.; AMPLEVSKAYA, S.; LANDES, G.; DISANSKI, S.; BICHEROVA, A., red.; SALAKHUTDINOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Practices in machine harvesting of cotton] Opyt mashinnoi uborki khlopka. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Uzbekistan--Cotton-picking machinery)

AMPLIYEV, N.

Unused hidden potentialities. Fin.SSSR 20 no.8:61-62 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Tambovskoy oblastnoy kontoroy Stroybanka.
(Tambov Province--Housing--Costs)

GERSHOV,M.I.; AMPLEYEV,V.M.; KOBELEV,A.P.

Peroxide bleaching of cotton and linen fabrics. Tekst.prom.15 no.10:42-43 O'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Bleaching)

AMICVA, G.

Influence of subsoil on the development of tobacco. Izv Institiutiun BAN 1:197-209 '61.

AMRAKHOV, G.M.

Some data on the study of water metabolism in bronchial asthma. Azerbaidzh. med. zh. 6:41-47 Je'63 (MIRA 17:1)

AMRAKHOV, G.M., aspirant

Blood electrolyte dynamics in bronchial asthma. Report No.1:32-36 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav.-chlen-korrespondent AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. D.M. Abdulayev) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Narimanova.

AMROZA, M; BOROVICKA, I.

Three alternatives of the road overpass. p.368. INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 4. no. 8, August 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956.

AMIRENOV, M.

Control of the acitvities of village soviets in the field of collective farm animal husbandry by the district soviets of workers' deputies. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13 no.2:28-37 F '57. (Kazakhstan--Stock and stockbreeding) (MLRA 10:6)

AMRIN, K.

Sanitary and hygienic characteristics of substances used for decreasing evaporation from water reservoir surfaces. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.9:63-64 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR i Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

Amriyev, A.

TASHENEV, Zh.; AMRIYEV, A.

Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh S.S.R. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13 no.10:104 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Predsedatel' Prezidiuma Verkhovnogo Soveta Kazakhskoy SSR (for Tashenev). 2. Sekretar' Prezidiuma Verkhovnogo Soveta Kazakhskoy SSR (for Amriyev), Alma-Ata.
(Auezov, Mukhtar Omarkhanovich 1897-)

AUTHOR: Amrom, L. A. 64-1-17/19

TITLE: Conference on the Tasks of Introducing Hydrogen Peroxide into the National Economy (Soveshchaniye o zadachakh vnedreniya perekisi vodoroda v narodnoye khozyaystvo).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 1, pp. 55-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference was held at the end ofNovember, 1957, in Moscow by the All Union Association for Chemistry imeni D. I. Mendeleyev and the Ministry for Chemical Industry under the participation of representatives of the city and the district of Moscow, the councils for economics of Leningrad, Ivanovsk, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, as well as MKhP, VKhO, imeni D. I. Mendeleyev, and a series of scientific research institutes, among these that of cotton industry (TsNIKhBi), paper industry (TsNIIB), and building industry (VNII-zhelezobeton). The following contributions were delivered to the theme mentioned in the title: "On the Task of Introduction of Hydrogen Peroxide in Economics" by L. A. Amrom, "On the Transport Conditions and Organisation of the Storage of Hydrogen Peroxide" by V. K. Byalko, "On

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the Prospects of the Improvement of the Technical and Economic Qualities of Hydrogen Peroxide Production" by Z. G. Ul'yanova, as well as a series of contributions on the attempts to apply hydrogen peroxide in the branches of building-, textile-, paper-, and other industries. The advantages of the application of hydrogen peroxide are enumerated as well as various kinds of application and possibilities, and it is pointed to foreign and Russian research works.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Hydrogen peroxide-Production 2. Hydrogen peroxide-USSR
3. Hydrogen peroxide-Economic aspects

AMROM, L.A.; STASINEVICH, D.S.

Present state and prospects for the development of the production of bromine, iodine, and their compounds. Zhur.VKHO 7 no.1:47-56 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Bromine compounds) (Iodine compounds)

AMROM, L.A.; BLAGODAREV, I.V.; FUYGIN, M.V.

Large resources of raw materials for iodine production.
Khim. prom. no. 4:258-260 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

17(1) SOV/20-125-2-57/64

AUTHOR: Amrom, S. D.

TITLE: A Method for the Objective Evaluation of Typological Characteristics of Higher Nervous Activity in Man (Ob"yektivnoye ustanovleniye tipologicheskikh osobennostey vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti u cheloveka)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 439-442 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Apart from physiology the problem indicated in the title is also interesting for other branches of science. In order to solve this problem the author elaborated a method of comprehensive objective evaluation of the main parameters of nerve functions which he called "conditioned level" (uslovnyy uroven'). To this end the author constructed an electronic apparatus. Simultaneously with the sound of an acoustic signal it starts counting the time on the first stop-watch. This count is suspended as soon as the tested person presses a rubber bulb. At that moment the second stop-watch starts functioning and continues until the person presses the rubber bulb. In this manner the pressure of the hand, the latent period between the acoustic signal and the

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A Method for the Objective Evaluation of Typological Characteristics of Higher Nervous Activity in Man

beginning of the pressure on the rubber bulb and the delay of the reaction can be measured with an accuracy of 0.001 sec. The essential feature of this method of conditioned level is that the tested person is asked to press the rubber bulb under the control of his or her eyes until the 50th graduation on the reflexometer scale of the electronic apparatus is reached. Then the person is asked to repeat the same performance without seeing the scale. The pressure on the bulb should start after the sound of the acoustic signal and last until the lamp marking the 50th graduation of the scale (the conditioned level of the author) flashes up. Each tested person should perform the first 10 tests under visual control and the second 10 blindfold. Then the scale was uncovered and the person could examine the degree of divergence from the conditioned level. In the blindfold tests the tested persons either struck that level or diverged from it. This eas accompanied in their minds by satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Table 1 shows the results of the test. A single test characterized the functional condition of the central nervous system. In order to reveal typological characteristics one test per day

was made with the same person on 10 successive days. The average arithmetic values of the latent period and of the delay of the reaction to a division of the reflexometer characterized the motility of the main nervous processes. In order to find out the index of strength of nervous processes the values recorded on 10 days were added up separately for the positive and for the negative divisions of the reflexometer; the difference of these values is considered the index of the prevalence of the stimulating over the retarding process (or vice-versa) or of the balance of those processes, if the two values were equal. Table 2 shows the results obtained from 26 women working with electromechanic computers at the Leningrad post-office. This method permits to evaluate the retardation process not only if the effect equals zero (stimulation and retardation process counterbalancing each other), but also if the retardation process prevails over the stimulating process or vice-versa. By this method typological characteristics of the nerve-system in man can be determined. It is possible to assign intermediate types to typological groups and to determine the fifth type of nerve-

SOV/20-125-2-57/64

A Method for the Objective Evaluation of Typological Characteristics of Higher Nervous Activity in Man

system previously mentioned by P. P. Pavlov (Ref 1). There are 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I. M. Sechenova Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Evolutionary Physiology imeni I. M. Sechenov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: November 6, 1958, by L. A. Orbeli, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1958

Card 4/4

AMROM, S.D.

Functional interaction of analysor systems. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.4: 974-976 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I.M.Sechenova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

AMROM, S.D.

Study of the parameters of a purposeful motor reaction. Zhur. vys.nerv.deiat. 12 no.1:54-62 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sechenov Institute of Evolutionary Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.
(MOVEMENT (PHYSIOLOGY)) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

AMROM, S.D., LEBEDEV, O.T.; VIKHOREVA, K.N.

Device for studying the higher nervous activity in man by the method of conditioned level. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 15 no.3: 567-572 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii im. I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR.

AMROV, S.D.

Neurodynamic characteristics of the zones of the cerebral cortex in man. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.3:777-780 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I.M.Sechenova AN SSSR. Submitted August 4, 1964.

L 23162-66
ACC NR: AP5015947 SOURCE CODE: UR/0247/65/015/003/0567/0572

AUTHOR: Amrom, S. D.; Lebedev, O. T.; Vikhoreva, K. N.

ORG: Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry imeni I. M. Sechenova, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Device for the investigation of higher nervous activity in man by the conditioned level method

SOURCE: Zhurnal vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti, v. 15, no. 3, 1965, 567-572

TOPIC TAGS: nervous system, reflex activity, conditioned reflex, medical equipment

ABSTRACT: The conditioned level method proposed for studying higher nervous activity consists of having the subject press a button up to an assigned point on the scale of a reflexometer; his sense of sight, hearing or touch may be used. The subject is then required to repeat the same action "blindly". A special apparatus was constructed for the study of this method. When the apparatus is turned on the first timer measures the time of latent stimulation. Simultaneously, a stimulus

UDC: 612.833.81 + 612.821.1

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L 23162-66
ACC NR: AP5015947

(sound, light, etc.) is generated. As soon as the subject presses the button on his control board the first timer is stopped and the second is activated. When the stimulus is stopped by the subject, a starting impulse is produced which stops the second timer and switches on the third. This timing device, measuring the time of latent retardation, continues to count the time until the operation stops. If the "blind" action of the subject fails to reach the given level, the third device is not switched on and the second timer operates until the operation stops. There are four stimulators in the apparatus which may emit stimuli at (1) the beginning of the latent stimulation, (2) the end of the latent stimulation, (3) the end of the reaction, i. e., at the beginning of latent retardation, (4) the end of latent stimulation. The order of stimuli may be varied, for example, to 1-4, 2-3, 3-4, etc. The exact deviation from the conditioned level of the "blind" action of the subject is measured by the deflection of rays on the screen of an oscillograph. Block diagrams of the test apparatus are presented. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Mar64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 ULR

AMROYAN, A.Ye.

Erivan salt basin. Trudy Arm.geol.upr. no.1:67-74 '57.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Erivan region--Rock-salt)

MIRONIC, I.

"Toward a Strong and United Organization" p. 1
(MILICIJA NARODA, Vol. 2, no. 27, Nov. 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

KRANJEC, Velimir; AMSEL, Vera; PAVLOVSKY, Melita; KOCHANSKY-DEVIDE, Vanda, dr

Contribution to the geology and paleontology of the Neocene of Dobosnica in the western part of the Kreka coal-bearing area; with a geologic map, 4 profiles, and a table. Geol vjes Hrv 13:97-108 '59. (published '60) (EEAI 10:4)

1. Zavod za geologiju ugljena i nafte, Tehnoloski fakultet, Zagreb, kaciceva 26/IV (for Kranjec and Amsel). 2. Geolosko-paleontoloski institut, Sveuciliste Zagreb, Socijal. Revolucije 8/II (for Pavlovsky and Kochansky-Devide). 3. Urednicki odbor, Geoloski vjesnik, glavni urednik (for Kochansky-Devide)
(Bosnia and Hercegovina--Geology) (Coal)

PAPP, Adolf, dr.,prof. (Vienna); AMSEL, Vera (Zagreb)

New fossil finds from the drilling Ulcinj-6 (U_2-6) in southern Montenegro. Geol vjes Hrv 14:41-51 '60 (publ.'61).

1. Paläontologisches Institut der Universität, Wien [Vienna] (for Papp). 2. Zavod za geologiju ugljena i nafte, Tehnoloski fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu (for Amsel).

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.16 Vol.6/3 Cancer March 58

AMSHARINA, O.K.

801. *Prolonged cultivation of virus-like formations derived from malignant tumours of man (cancer of the stomach and cancer of the breast) in developing chick embryos (Russian text)* AMSHARINA O. K. Inst. of Epidemiol., Microbiol. and Hyg., Kiev *Vop. Onkol.* 1956, 2/2 (211–215) Illus. 2 Tables 3

Material from human gastric and mammary cancers was transplanted on to the chorio-allantoic membrane of 7- to 8-day-old chick embryos. The time-interval between the transplantations was 3–5 days. The original tumours and the embryonic membranes on to which the tumour material had been transplanted were examined under the electron microscope for the presence of virus-like bodies. For this purpose a watery suspension of the tissue (1 : 10) was centrifuged successively at 3,000 revolutions per minute for 15 min., at 6,000 revs. p.m. for 15 min., at 20,000 revs. p.m. for 30 min. and again at 20,000 revs. p.m. for 1.5–2 hr. After the final centrifugation, the deposit was transferred to collodion membranes. Globular virus-like formations were observed in 7 out of 15 human tumours. The globular bodies also appeared on the transplantation of material from 9 tumours (in 2 cases after several blind transplantations) during 5–30 repeated transplantations, after which they disappeared. The possibility of the prolonged cultivation (up to 5 months) of globular formations from human tumours on chick embryos indicated their living nature. Further research is needed to elucidate the aetiological role of these formations.

Prigozhina – Moscow

S/075/61/016/006/001/006
B106/B147

AUTHORS: Amsheyeva, A. A., and Bezuglyy, D. V.

TITLE: Cerium determination in pig iron by titration with hydroquinone solution

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 16, no. 6, 1961, 683-687

TEXT: The authors developed a reliable and quick method for determining cerium in iron metals. It is based on the separation of cerium from other elements in the form of fluorides at a pH of 2-5, and on the rapid and exact titrimetric cerium determination with a hydroquinone solution. Two values were measured for the solubility product of CeF_3: $8.1 \cdot 10^{-16}$ (radiometrically) and $1.1 \cdot 10^{-15}$ (conductometrically) (Ref. 4: Weaver J. L., Purdi W. C., Anal. Chim. Acta 20, 376 (1959)). The solubility of cerium fluoride was found to be $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ moles/liter for pH 2, $1.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ moles/liter for pH 1, and $1.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ moles/liter for pH 0. The weighed-in portion of pig iron should contain 2-3 mg of cerium. Determination is carried out as follows: the weighed-in portion of pig iron

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Cerium determination in ...

(1-3 g, depending on the cerium content) is heated with 25-30 milliliters of HCl (1 : 1) until complete dissolution takes place. The precipitated carbon is filtered off. The volume of the filtrate together with the washing fluids should not exceed 50 milliliters. Then, 0.5 g of ascorbic acid for the reduction of trivalent iron and, subsequently, 25% ammonia are added dropwise to the cold solution until precipitation sets in. Then, 0.5 g of sodium fluoride is added and the tigthly closed vessel is shaken for 1 hr. The fluoride precipitate is filtered off and washed 4-5 times with hot water. The filter with the precipitate is incinerated and slightly annealed in a muffle furnace. 15 milliliters of sulfuric acid (1 : 4) is added to the residue and evaporated to eliminate hydrofluoric acid completely. The cooled residue is dissolved in 150 milliliters of water. Thereafter, 5 milliliters of sulfuric acid (density 1.84) and 10-25 milliliters of a 25% ammonium persulfate solution are added for cerium oxidation. The solution is boiled 5-7 min to remove the excess oxidizing agent completely. One drop of ferroine is added to the cooled solution and then titrated with a 0.005 N solution of hydroquinone in 1% sulfuric acid until a pink color appears. Titrimetric determination can be carried out with sufficient accuracy in the presence of lanthanum, neodymium and praseodymium. Trivalent iron and hexavalent

BEZUGLYY, D.V.; AMSHEYEVA, A.A.

Determination of calcium in modified cast irons. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.9:1045-1051 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Lenin Kharkov Polytechnical Institute and Malyshev Transport Machine-Building Plant.
(Calcium--Analysis) (Cast iron--Analysis)

S/032/62/028/003/003/017
B127/B110

AUTHOR: Amsheyeva, A. A.

TITLE: Complexometric determination of zinc and nickel in cyanide electrolytes

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 3, 1962, 278-279

TEXT: An analytical method is elaborated for solutions of the following compositions: 25-35 g/liter Zn^{2+}; 0.2-0.5 g/liter Ni^{2+}; 65-75 g/liter NaCN; 70-80 g/liter NaOH; 2-4 g/liter Na_2S; and 2-3 g/liter gelatin. $Na_2Zn(CN)_4$ is destroyed with formaldehyde in alkaline medium (pH=10-10.5): $Na_2Zn(CN)_4 + 4CHOH + 2H_2O \rightleftharpoons 4CH_2CNOH + Na_2ZnO_2$ and Zn is complexometrically determined with Trilon B in the presence of Chromogene black ET-00 as indicator. No Ni-dimethyl glyoxim complex is formed in high-alkaline solution. Glycolonitrile forms, however, with excess formaldehyde and Ni can be precipitated with dimethyl glyoxim after 10-15 min. The precipitation is dissolved in HCl and Ni is determined with $ZnSO_4$ against

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AMSHEYEVA, A.A., inzh.

Determination of bismuth in babbitt with xylenol orange.
Mashinostroenie no.6:97-98 N-D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

AMSHEYEVA, A.A.; BEZUGLYY, D.V.

Determination of bismuth in cast iron by a photometric or a complexometric method with xylenol orange. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no. 1:97-101 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Zavod transportnogo mashinostroyeniya imeni V.A.Malysheva i Politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina, Khar'kov.

[redacted], H.

How drugs are born. [illegible] 28 no.6:42-4 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Liver--Drug industry)

AMSHINSKIY, N.N.

Magnetic separator for finely ground material Patent U.S.S.R. 71,515, Dec. 31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:9892 '53)

AKSHINSKIY, N.N.

Structural factors determining the mineralization of Gornyy Altai. Trudy Gor.-geol.inst.,sap.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.17: 173-178 '56. (MIRA 13:5)
(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits)

AMSHINSKIY, N.N.

Zonality of gamma-fields and accessory minerals in granite massifs of the Altai. Geol. i geofiz. no.1:38-51 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Altai Mountains--Granite)

AMSHINSKIY, N.N.

Using data on the isotope composition of lead for determining the age of complex metal mineralization of the Altai. Trudy SNIGGIMS no.6:102-105 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits) (Lead--Isotopes)

AMSHINSKIY, N.N.

Zoning radioactive elements and the morphology of intrusive bodies. Trudy SNIGGIMS no.6:106-109 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Radioactive prospecting)

LEBEDEV, I.V., otv.red.vypuska; KAS'YANOV, M.V., glavnyy red.; GURARI, F.G., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; AMSHINSKIY, N.N., red.; ARUSTAMOV, A.A., red.; DERBIKOV, I.V., red.; KAZARINOV, V.P., red.; KALUGIN, A.S., red.; MALIKOV, B.N., red.; MIKUTSKIY, S.P., red.; ROSTOVTSEV, N.N., red.; SUKHOV, S.V., red.; TESLENKO, Yu.V., red.; UMANTSEV, D.F., red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn.red.; RAGINA, G.M., vedushchiy red.

[Biostratigraphy of Mesozoic and Tertiary sedimentsin Western Siberia] Biostratigrafiia mezozoiskikh i tretichnykh otlozhenii Zapadnoi Sibiri. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat. Vol. 1. 1962. 590 p. Vol. 2. [Atlas of paleontological plates and their explanations] Atlas paleontologicheskikh tablits i ob"iasneniia k nim. 1962. 128 plates. (Its Trudy, no.22). (MIRA 17:4)

KAZARINOV, V.P., otv.red.vypuska; ROSTOVTSEV, N.N., glavnyy red.; SEGAL', Z.G., vedushchiy red.; GURARI, F.G., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; AMSHINSKIY, N.N., red.; DERBIKOV, I.V., red.; KALUGIN, A.S., red.; MALIKOV, B.N., red.; MIKUTSKIY, S.P., red.; SUKHOV, S.V., red.; TESLENKO, Yu.V., red.; UMANTSEV, D.F., red.; GAVRILOVA, N.V., red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Geology and prospects for finding oil and gas in the northwestern part of the Siberian Platform.] Geologicheskoe stroenie i perspektivy neftegazonosnosti severo-zapada Sibirskoi platformy. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 183 p. [Trudy Sibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya, no.28.] (MIRA 16:11)

AMSHINSKIY, N.N.

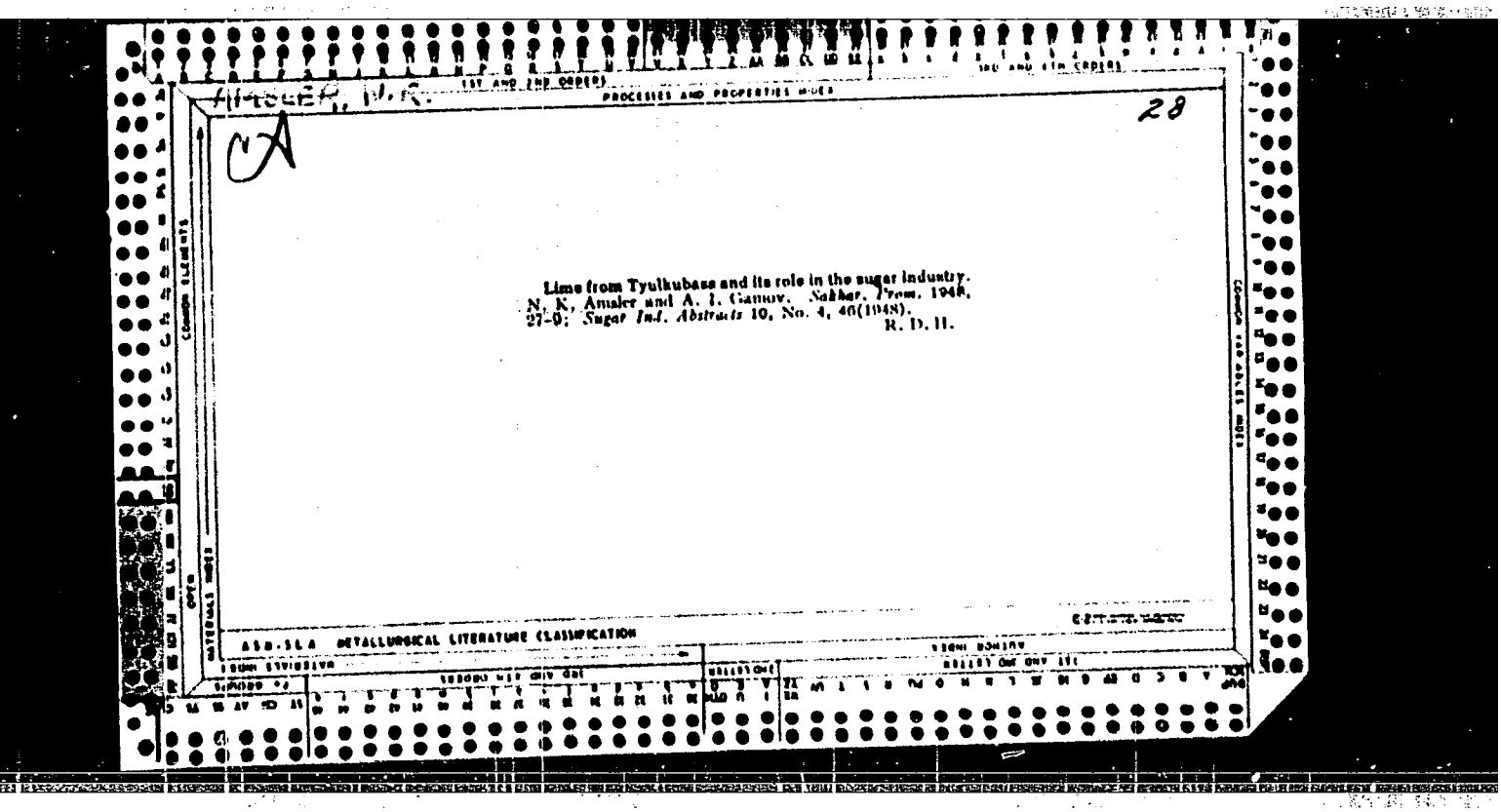
Some characteristics of the distribution of accessory elements in granitoids. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 29 no. 2:55-65 F '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Novosibirsk.

AMSHINSKIY, N.N.; MARIICH, I.V.; MOLCHANOV, V.I.; ORLOVA, L.I.; GORB, A.M.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.A., nauchn. red.; SMORCHKOV, I.Ye., nauchn. red.; KRYZHANOVSKIY, V.A., ved.red.

[Accessories of the granitoids of the Altai and methods for studying them] Aktsessorii granitoidov Altaia i metodika ikh izucheniia. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 175 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kuznetsov).



CA

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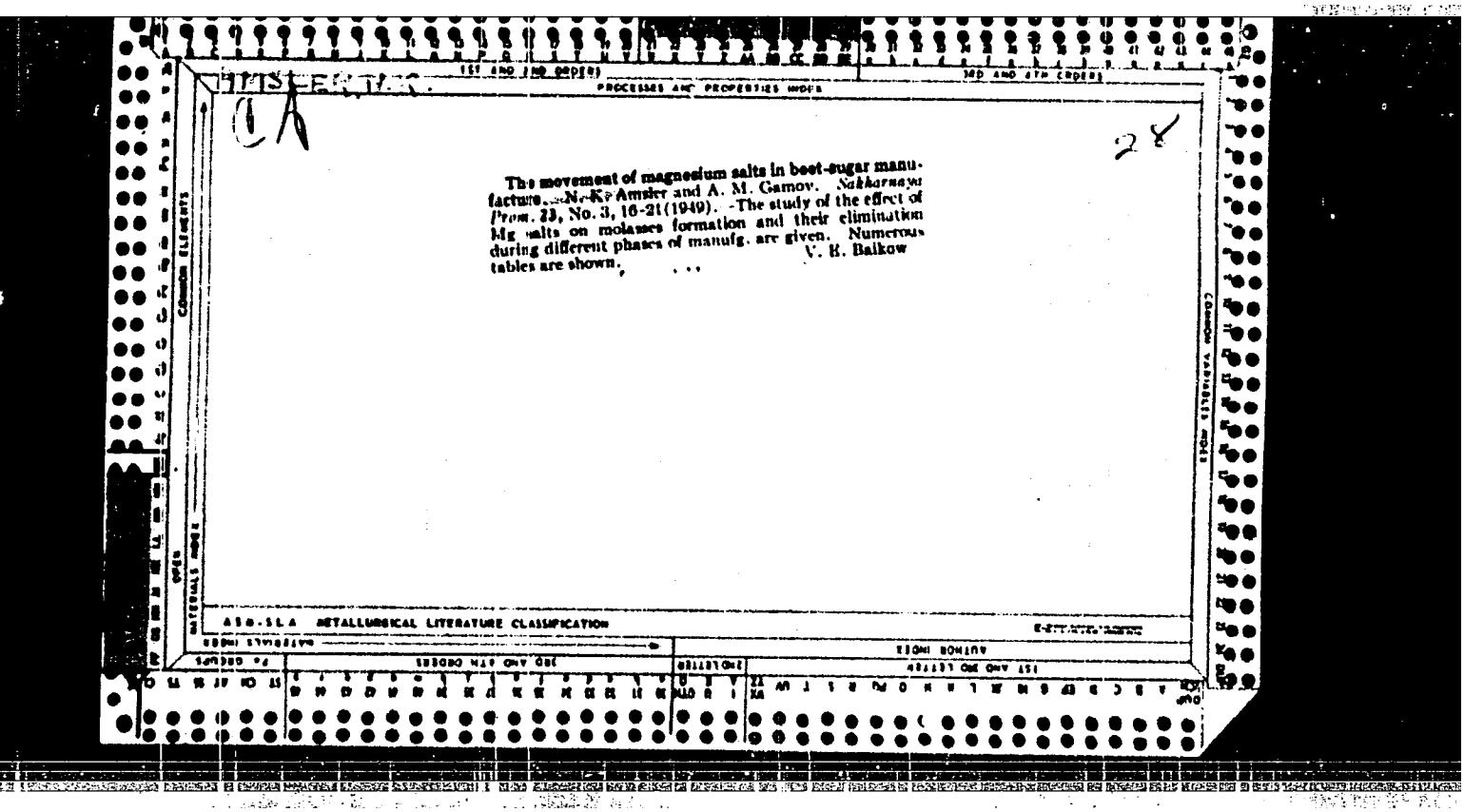
Lime from Tyulkubass and its role in the sugar industry.
N. K. Amaker and A. I. Gamov. Sakhar. Prom. 1948,
27-9; *Sugar Ind. Abstracts* 10, No. 4, 46(1948).
R. D. H.



The movement of magnesium salts in beet-sugar manufacture. N. K. Amsler and A. M. Gamov. *Sakharnaya Prom.* 23, No. 3, 16-21(1949). -The study of the effect of Mg salts on molasses formation and their elimination during different phases of manufg. are given. Numerous tables are shown. . . .

V. B. Balkow

AMSLER, N.K.; GAMOV, A.M.

Molasses of the sugar refineries in Kazakstan. Sakharnaya Prom. 23, No.11, 18-20 '49. (MLRA 2:9)
(CA 47 no.20:10879 '53)

1. Alma-Ata Sugar Trust, Kazakh U.S.S.R..

AMSIER, N.K.; GAMOV, A.M.

Molasses of the sugar refineries in Casachstan. Sakharnaya Prom. 23, No.12, 21-4 '49. (MLRA 2:11)
(CA 47 no.15:7802 '53)

1. Zuckerrüben-Trust, Alma-Ata, Kazak Republic, U.S.S.R.

[illegible], O.

Certain variations of viscous fibers, p. 235. (PRZEMYSL WLOKIENNICZY, Lodz, Vol. 7, no. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1953.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl.

AMSTIBOVITSKIY, A.

Valuable textbook on the economic aspects of reed-panel production ("Economic aspects of reed-panel production" by A.M. Chugai, P.T. Savranchuk, N. Babenko. Reviewed by A. Amstibovitskii). Stroi. mat. 4 no.9:39 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Zamestitel' nachal'nika planovo-proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Ministerstva stroitel'stva Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Reed (Botany))
(Chugai, A.M.) (Savranchuk, P.T.)
(Babenko, N.)

ANSTIBOVITSKIY, M. (Leninogorsk, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast')

Open road for mixed crews. Stroitel' 2 no.7:14 Jl '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Building)

AMSTIBOVITSKIY, Monya Abramovich; GOLUBEV, Mikhail Ivanovich; USPENSKIY, V.V., red.; TARAYEVA, Ye.K., red.izd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Lowering the cost of construction and assembly work; practices of builders in Eastern Kazakhstan] Snizhenie sebestoimosti stroitel'no-montazhnykh rabot; iz opyta stroek Vostochnogo Kazakhstana. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 93 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Kazakhstan--Construction industry--Costs)

AMSTIBOVITSKIY, Mikhail Abramovich; IL'YASHENKO, L.V., red.; TURABAYEV, B., tekhn.red.

[Business accounting in construction] Khozraschet v stroitel'stve. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos.izd-vo, 1959. 142 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Kazakhstan--Construction industry--Finance)

AMSTIBOVITSKIY, Monya Abramovich; USPENSKIY, V.V., red.; KUTSENOVA, A.A., red.izd-va; GILENSON, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Operational production planning and business accounting in building; building practices in Kazakhstan] Operativno-proizvodstvennoe planirovanie i khoziaistvennyi raschet v stroitel'stve; iz opyta stroek Kazakhstana. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 186 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Kazakhstan--Construction industry)

AMSTIBOVITSKIY, M.A.

Operational planning and lower echelon accounting in the construction industry. Trudy MIEI no.14:576-587 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika planovo-proizvodstvennogo upravleniya, Ministerstvo stroitel'stva Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Construction industry--Accounting)

AMSTIBOVITSKIY, M.A.

Strengthening and further development of specialized and assembly organizations in Kazakhstan. Prom.stroi. no.10:7-9 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ministerstvo stroitel'stva Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Kazakhstan--Construction industry)

AMSTISLAVSKAYA, S.M.

AID P - 1412

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 9/23

Author : Amstislavskaya , S. M., Sanitary Inspector

Title : Experience in sanitary education work of the Medical and Epidemiological Station of the Ordzhonikidze Region, Sverdlovsk.

Periodical : Gig i san., 1, 37-40, Ja 1955

Abstract : Describes the organization of hygiene and physical instruction of students and their parents in regional schools, under the supervision of the Chief Physician of the Medical Service. The program started in 1946 and was improved in succeeding years.

Institution: None

Submitted : Ag 2, 1954

AMSTISLAVSKAYA, S.M.; BELOKRYLOVA, A.V. (Sverdlovsk)

When dusk descends on the city. Zdorov'e 6 no.3:11 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(SVERDLOVSK--HEALTH EDUCATION)

AMSTISLAVSKIY, A.Ye.

High-intensity setup for observing interference of light.
Fiz.v shkole 20 no.1:66-70 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Gorno-Altaysk.
(Interference (Light))

AMSTISLAVSKIY, A.Z.

Biology of reproduction of the Asian smelt (Osmerus eperlanus dentex (Steind)) in the southern part of the Ob'Bay. Trudy Sal. stats. UFAN SSSR no.1:58-73 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Ob' Bay--Smelts) (Reproduction)